Amusements Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HCURE-" Virginia." BOOTH'S THEATRE-8-The Corsican Brothers. BURNELL'S MUSEUM—Curionities.

DALT'S TREATER—2 and 8:15—"Our Ruglish Friend." FIFTH AVENUE THEATER-8-Vokes Family.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-" The Serverer; "8-The New

Magdalen. HAVERLY'S 14YR STERRY THEATRE-9-"Fritz." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE—8:15-" Iolanthe."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8-" White Slave." SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-San Francisco Mina

THALIA THEATRE-8-" Giroffe-Giroffa " TREATRE COMIQUE S - "McSorley's Inflation."
THE CASINO 8 - "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."
WALLACK'S THEATRE 8 - "Ours." WINDSOR THEATRE-2 and 8-" Le Voyage en Suisse,"

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1883.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORMIGN.-Eulogies of M. Gambetta and General Chanzy were pronounced in the National Assembly of France yesterday. === In the Reichstag Prince Bismarck announced that the Emperor had granted 600,000 marks for the relief of the sufferers in the vailey of the Rhine. === The town of Raab on the Danube has been submerged by the floods. Prince Krapotkine, the anarchist, was examined at Lyons. === The ship British Empire has been burned at sea while on the way to Bombay; the captain, mate and fourteen sailors are missing. === Twenty-five Socialists have been arrested in Rome.

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday the Presi dential Succession bill was passed. The bill to fix the date of entry into the military service and to correct the record of officers now in the Regular Army who served as officers of volunteers, was reported adversely. === In executive session the Senate ratified the Corean treaty. == In the House the Shipping bill was further discussed. Senate amendments to the Diplomatic a Appropriation bills were non-concurred in.

DOMESTIC .- The subject of New-York appoint ments was not considered at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. === The Mexican Treaty Commission met in Washington. === The President and Cabinet have not considered the Civil Service Reform bill. = Speaker Chapin announced the Assembly Committees. === Ten persons were killed by an explosion in a mine at Centreville, Ill. = J. B. Manning (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Buffalo. The Legislature of New-Jersey was organized, = By an explosion at a blast furnace five persons were killed. === Hugh O'Donnell, of Rochester, made a confession alleging that he was one of the Phonix Park murderers. === Treasurer Polk was recaptured.

I'TTY AND SUBURBAN.-Mayor Edson's nominations were promptly confirmed by the Board of Aldermen yesterday. = Professor Charles A. Young delivered the second of his lectures, his subject being "The Bun." - The annual sale of the seats in Plymouth Church took place. === The Bartholdi Statue Committee met in the Union League Club House, === The Bar Association criticise the Penal Code. = President Gilman lectured before the Geographical Society. - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.33 tents. = Stocks were dull; early they were fractions higher and later declined and closed

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate colder weather and snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 26°; lowest, 17°; average, 2212°.

The friends of the Pastor of Plymouth Church will see in the high premuins which were obtained last night for the choice of pews for the present year evidence of the increased esteem in which Mr. Beecher is held. His enmies may find, in the slight falling off in the sum total of the sale, proof that his following ls not so large as it was. Impartial observers setting one thing over against the other, wil perhaps conclude that Mr. Beecher's recent de claration has not made much difference in either direction.

The House spent a busy day yesterday in discussing the Shipping Bill, and ten sections of were passed. The most important clause, however-the one in regard to the payment of drawback on the material used in building vessels-was not reached. The section which was under discussion when the House adjourned is of serious importance to sailors. It for him. There are some good men on the duties on metals, if importations should be the prohibits the payment of advanced wages to them. Before any substitute for it is accepted, the members will do well to be convinced that the interests of seamen are not sacrificed for those of the keepers of sailors' boarding-houses. Whatever this latter class favors may generally be set down as a disadvantage to the seafaring men.

We publish this morning the second lecture of the interesting series which Professor Young of Princeton is delivering in the Church of the Strangers. The subject was "The Sun," the study of which the lecturer has made a specialty. It was handled in an admirable manner, and all the details of latest knowledge in reard to it were set forth in popular language, and illustrated by pictures thrown on a screen, to as to be easily comprehended by persons who have given astronomical matters little at-

would like to be sent to Dablin for nothing. by retiring well within his shirt collar and I on steel rails The Thieuna considers alto-

tells a story of his complicity in the Phoenix Park murders which does not bear investigation. Instead of being an assassin he seems to be only a colossal liar. No person bearing any of the names which he has given came over in the steamship California last May, because that vessel did not arrive in May, or lived at the address in East Sixtieth-st, which this man furnishes. The language which he uses in his alleged confession indicates that he is not well informed as to the details of the crime. As O'Donnell uttered his self-accusations when he was recovering from the results of a drunken debauch, possibly he should not be held responsible even for lying.

As the floods in Europe subside their ravages are shown to be greater than was expected. Districts heretofore prosperous, it is said, will never be so again-or, at least, not for a great while. The suffering is great, but everywhere seems to meet a generous response. The inhabitants of the country around the flooded districts are not rich. Their sayings are small and the result of great thrift. They will contribute what they can, but probably that will not be sufficient. The sufferers naturally look for some aid to their fellow-countrymen who have come to America and have prospered. Undoubtedly the Germans of New-York, one of the great German cities of the world, will respond liberally to this appeal.

The Aldermen do not often express the opinion of the public in the numerous resolutions which they pass. But yesterday they really gave voice to the feelings of the lives on the west side of the city, when they condemned the discontinuance of the night trains on the Metropolitan Elevated road. Depending upon the convenience which the allnight schedale offered, many people of very moderate means went to live in the district opened up by the extension of the road to Onebundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. The removal of the trains has caused them endless annoyance, and to those who live above Fifty-ninth-st. (the limit of night street-car travel) something more than annoyance. The feeling against the managers who are responsible for this short-sighted policy increases daily. From present indications it will find speedy expression in Albany.

Despite the popular and official condemnation which the River and Harbor bill of the last session received, it is announced that the House Committee on Commerce will report another at this session. Apparently some of the representatives have not had their fill of censure. The unpleasant list of useless works for which appropriations have been made, furnished within a few days by the Secretary of War, seems only to have increased the appetite of the angry members for this kind of diet. Seriously speaking, this action on the part of certain Congressmen has only been taker in the spirit of bravado. Instead of re ceiving the disapproval of the country like men of sense, and profiting by it, they seem deter mined to make a bad matter worse. Pluck and spirit are admirable as a general thing, but there are times when an exhibition of them is simply foolish.

The East River Bridge would have been exceedingly useful on Saturday if the planking had been down. Brooklyn rarely has a big fire except at the river front, where only warehouse men and insurance companies are put in a flutter. The flames in Fulton-st. on Saturday turned aside the great tide of travel to this city which was at its height when the fire was well under way. But the annoyance and delay to the multitude hurrying to their labors or their pleasures in New-York were not so serions as was the alarm in a pleasant residence quarter. Possibly the Fire Department erred on the side of excessive caution when word was sent through the houses in Monroe-place for the occupants to prepare for flight, but danger to such a part of the city is so novel an exper ence that some confusion and panic were to be expected. Before noon, however, peace had again settled down upon the disturbed dwellers on the Heights.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

Speaker Chapin last evening announced the standing committees of the Assembly. The entire list will be found on another page. Mr. Chapin has perhaps done as well as could have been expected. On the whole, he has made fairly good use of his comparatively poor opportunities. If several of the important | Picking out the worst men in each faction and Chairmanships are bestowed upon men lacking force and experience, it is to be remembered that seldom, if ever before, was a Speaker them together. If Mr. Edson had nominated called upon to select Chairmen from as weak the best Democrats in the city whom he could and inconsequential a majority. Perhaps when Civil Service Reform becomes fully developed a Speaker will give the chief places on committees to the members best qualified to fill them, without regard to party lines. If Mr. Chapin had been thus free to choose he might have done much better, since it is a patent fact that many of the most able and efficient members of the present Assembly are found in the minority.

Erastus Brooks, who was Chairman of Ways and Means last year, is retained in that foremost place of responsibility. He is admirably fitted to discharge its duties alike by character, ability and extended legislative service. Messrs. Benedict and Poucher, Mr. Chapin's other competitors in the canvass for the Speakership, and who, after Mr. Brooks, are the weightiest Democrats in the House, are also assigned to important positions. Mr. Benedict is Chairman of Railroads and Mr. Poucher of Judiciary. These three selections will give general satisfaction. But as much cannot be said of the Chairmanship of Cities. Mr. M. C. Murphy has been given it. He will not fill it; at best he will merely rattle around in it, as he did last year. Let us hope he will do no worse. The fact that he is regarded in some quarters as the leading Democrat in the Metropolitan delegation doubtless served to procure him a mark of "recognition" at the Speaker's Insurance Committee, but the Chairman, Mr. Haggerty, is not the best of them. The committee would have been more worthy of confidence if Mr. "Tim" Campbell was not to understand how the Speaker came to select | see that the assertion is erroneous. Mr. Smith, of Herkimer, for Chairman of Capals. For, in the first place, Mr. Smith is a new member, and, in the second place, he does not represent what is known as a canal county. We take it that there will be much dissatisfaction expressed in Eric County at this designation. Two other new legislators carry off big prizes, Mr. Cary being Chairman of Banks and Mr. Miller on Public Education. General Spinola, in the face of his motion to make the makes more steel rails than Great Britain. nomination of Mr. Bunn for Clerk unanimous But it seems to these gentlemen that this "in the interest of harmony," has to country, if it had never encouraged the buildput up with the uninspiring and mod- ing of Bessemer works at all, would have been

maintaining a dignified silence during the entire session. The Republican members of the House have no reason to complain of the treatment they have received at Mr. Chapin's hands. As a rule they have been placed in the places for which they are best fitted.

The committees were not announced last year until the middle of February and the business of the session suffered greatly in consequence. They are announced this year with commendable promptness. Now let all hands get to work determined to treat the people to a short and wholesomely productive session.

A BAD LOT OF NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Edson has chosen his masters. He elects to serve the politicians, not the people. The bankers and merchants who appealed to the voters last autumn to support him as a business men's candidate, one who would devote his best energies to the development of the commercial interests of the city, must read the names of some of the officials whom the Mayor noming ed and the Aldermen confirmed yesterday, with a sinking at the heart. Is this the sort of government which Mr. Edson proposes to give the city ? In what respect is it better than the plan followed by the ordinary partisan Mayor? There was much righteous wrath among respectable people when it was made known in 1880 that the heads of the Democratic cliques had met before election and divided by lot the offices which they expected o gain. But was their performance so very much more discreditable than that of Mayor Edson in his allotment of offices ? Considerapublic, especially that part of it which tions of fitness do not seem to have been given much weight at any time. Apparently the chief object was to make the offices at his command go as far as possible in silencing the clamor of "workers" and "heelers." The value of each place as a means of satisfying the demands of greedy factions appears to have been the chief consideration; not the just responsibility to the great body of the pecple who elected the Mayor and who expected of him far better things. Can he suppose that true success lies in gratifying the crowd who have filled the lobbies of the City Hall since he took office, who have laid siege to him in season and out of season, who have filled his ears with the ceaseless ain of their vociferous appeals for "recognition"-can be think for a moment that to placate these people is the end for which the Mayor of New-York is elected?

What disregard of public sentiment could be more marked than that shown in the renomination of Sidney P. Nichols to the Police Board? This is no untried man about whose character and habits there can be a doubt. This community has had years of unfortunate experience with Mr. Nichols. His influence in the Police Department has been invariably demoralizing and degrading. If any apologist can point to a single act or a single utterance of his of a nature to raise the tone of the police force, to improve its discipline, cleanse and correct its merals, we shall be glad to note it. The example he has set has been evil always. In the time of Tweed there was a notorious "Stable Gang." a set of base politicians who met in a stable for their dranken revels. Mr. Nichols has caught the spirit of that set and has saturated the Police Board with it. His private business is that of a stable-keeper, and the odor and the ways of the stable cling to all he does as a Commissioner. Without one quality to recommend him for the place which he has held so long, the people of New-York must now endure him for another term of eix years.

Of three police justices who received appoint ments yesterday, Mr. Kilbreth alone would be selected if the choice were made solely to serve the people. Messrs, Duffy and Lierrnan were named only for partisan reasons. Of the two new Park Commissioners General Viele may be expected to display some intelligent idea of what should be done for the parks. The recent extraordinary letter of Mr. that line may be looked for from him.

Mayor Edson is reported to be eager to unite the Democratic party of New-York in lasting bonds of union. Yesterday's work indicates what afflictions the city may have to bear while he is trying to bring about that result But if his aim is to further his personal ambition, Mr. Edson has missed his mark. The way to unite and to strengthen the Democratic party is to select for office Democrats of unsullied character, not to parcel out the places merely to please the camp-followers. giving them fat offices is not the right course for composing their differences and bringing persuade to take office, there might be peace in the party and there might be promise for his political career. Now every faction will be encouraged to do its worst in the way of extorting patronage. Quarrels over the places must speedily arise, and soon all the cliques will be by the cars again.

UNHAPPY FREE TRADERS:

Now comes the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club, and asserts that the tariff proposed by the Commission is harsher and heavier and will yield a larger revenue than the tariff now in force. To this particular branch of the Free Trade party it seems that the proposal of the Commission is a great cheat, and it proceeds to denounce it accordingly. The particular features objected to are, first, that the Commission's bill would impose a duty on cloth made of hair of oxen, which, it is well known, the people of this country wear to a great extent; and, second, that it does not propose a high duty on imported immigrants. Some of its criticisms of the iron and cotton tariff deserve notice, but, on the other hand, it carefully suppresses any mention of the very important repeal of the duty on cost of inland transportation abroad. In this, as in some other respects, the document prepared by the Brooklyn club discloses the fact that the club does not centure to discuss the bill as it is, but prefers hands which is several sizes too large to misrepresent it. Thus it asserts that the same as in 1881, would be "more than \$32,000,000" under the proposed tariff, instend of "less than \$26,500,000" under the present tariff. Any intelligent man who sees named as its second member. It is difficult fit to make the computation for himself can

It is not worth while, however, to discuss the details of any tariff with these gentlemen. They have a theory, and are ready to fight anybody who does not wish, as they do, to sacrifice American manufactures to a mistaken idea of the interests of American consumers. Evidence that very many articles have been made cheaper to consumers by means of the present tariff they deliberately ignore. This country est Chairmanship of Two-Thirds and able to get more than twice as many Bessemer Three-Fifth Bills. It is to be hoped rails from Great Britain at less cost than it now he will express his indignation at such neglect pays. This seems to us a mistake. The duty

gether too high, but it does not undertake to deny the fact that the price of such rails has been enormously reduced by the development of the manufacture in this country. On the contrary, it holds that the duty on foreign rails has materially helped to reduce the cost of steel rails to American consumers from \$120 to \$40 per ton, by building up the home manufacture. It does not follow that the duty is not now higher than it ought to be, but no man of decent intelligence will assert that in the past it has not been beneficial to the country.

The most encouraging feature of the situation is that the tariff proposed by the Commission is assailed by all the extreme Free Traders, and assailed in a way that only makes it more satisfactory to the defenders of home industry. If these assaults continue, the new tariff may be enacted almost exclusively by the votes of triends of Protection.

PROSPECTS FOR 1883. There is a superstition in many minds that the year 1883 must bring another panic. So far as this notion rests upon the fact that it is now about ten years since the last commercial collapse, it is a mere superstition, unwarranted by experience or reasoning. The attempt to trace a ten-year periodicity in the recurrence of commercial disasters has to distort facts. The crash of 1837 was not followed by another in 1847, nor was the papie of 1857 succeeded by anything deserving the same name or consideration in 1867, nor can any fixed period be suggested which will bring into harmony the really important disasters of 1837, 1857 and 1873. The mere date, therefore, has neither meaning nor weight. If a disaster is to be looked for this year with any reason whatever, it must be for a very different reason.

Nor is there ground for such apprehension in the visible expansion of commercial credits during the past two years. The average of indebtedness has not as yet nearly reached what may be termed the bursting point. It is not anywhere near as high as it was at other times when panies came. It would therefore be inferred with reason that, if a disaster should come in 1883, it would not be due to any extravagant expansion of credits in commercial business, though the fact that there has been some expansion would make the effects more serious it an explosion should occur from any other

Excessive building of railroads has been mentioned as a reason for apprehension. It cannot be doubted that a great sum of money has been unwisely and unprofitably invested in that direction, as respects the general interests of the country, though the instances in which individual promoters have lost or will lose may be much less namerous. If a new road close to the New-York Central should make that property worth much less, there would be a temporary or possibly permanent loss to some body, even though the new road should be largely profitable. In some instances that could be mentioned, the apparent purpose in building new lines was to cripple older companies, or to force them to purchase the new lines for more than their cost. But waste and excessive competition do not necessarily involve disaster. Mr. Vanderbilt can spend more money in a day, without risk of ankruptcy, than some men could spend in a lifetime, and this country is getting rich enough to bear without serious disturbance an amount of unprofitable investment which would have brought ruin if it had occurred thirty years ago. It has not been claimed that the real cost of 11,000 or 12,000 miles of railroad built last year was more than \$30,000 per mile. Only a part of that cost was unprofitably invested. But \$350,000,000 is less than the average yearly addition to the wealth of the country by saving, and probably less than half that addition. The country cannot be ruined by wasting a fraction of half its clear income,

Industries have got into a false position, it is true, and one of some embarrassment. Their difficulty, however, is one of excessive producon in some directions, and that tends to cheapness and to increase of consumption, which, with partial suspension of production for a time, operates to cure the disorder. There can haroly be any serious disaster as a result of temporary over-production in a legitimate branch of industry. If some lose, because products must be sold cheaply, others gain in buy-

ing cheaply. The principal danger, so far as there is any real danger, grows out of improper and excessive speculation. The effect of such speculation upon industry and commerce, its close connection with financial movements, its powerful effect upon the stability of corporations, have been repeatedly portrayed. It cannot be denied that the fury of speculation which has been witnessed during the last year in some departments does harm, and involves risk to many others besides the gamblers themselves. It is quite possiblé that, f banks and business men should continue to entangle themselves more and more in this way, a disaster might occur.

But there are two reasons for hoping that it may be aveided. The first is that banks and business men have had some pretty sharp warnings of the danger. It would be strange indeed if they should not take especial precautions to draw away from dependence upon operations so plainly dangerous. The second is that the speculative fever has about reached the stage at which the professional gamblers are left to amuse themselves with each other. The fact that certain markets are no longer governed by legitimate considerations of value, or supply and demand, but by conspiring and trickery, has become too widely known. The failure of a score or two of speculators, if the banks and the public would let them alone, would not be a disaster to the country-quite the contrary.

OSCAR WILDE'S WELCOME HOME.

The news that Mr. Wilde had sailed for home did not excite tumultous rejoicing in England. When the information was sent by cable that he had left America in sadness because of the failure of his mission here, the London newspapers with one acgord referred to him and his visit to us in terms which bordered on the contemptuous. The Patt Mall Gazette said that " although his mission is an admitted failure he has been allowed to leave the United States in peace." Then quoting Madame Nilsson's remark that in England Mr. Wilde did not appear clad as he did in America, because "that would not be tolerated there," The Pall Mell added with almost brutal directness: "In this the songstress does wrong to the measureless toleration of contempt which prevails in this country. Except the little street boys no one would take any notice of the way in which Mr. Wilde was clad, so long as he condescended to be clad at all." From The St. James's Gazette he received even

harsher treatment. The editor hoped that Mr. Wilde would profit by the melancholy failure of his visit, for " not to put too fine a point on it, he has been laughed at all through the States," and that on his return he would "fall into the hands of other ladies as sensible and as chastening to his ignoble spirit as Madame Nilsson. For from women alone is his hope of salvation. Men, who are often rather brutally contemptuous of such creatures as Mr. Wilde, will have nothing to do with him, even in the way of remonstrance. But, fortunately, it is not so with women. They are over helpful to the weak and soft to the soft; and besides, there is much in Mr. Wilde's demonstrations which leads to

the inference that he himself is a woman spoiled." Worst of all were the comments in The Daily No. They represented Mr. Wilde as returning to England a "sadder if not a wiser man," leaving the "Americans a merrier but not less wise people," who "laughed at him and when they were tired of laughing forgot him." "Perhaps," continued the commentator, "Mr. Oscar Wilde may have more sympathy with the Atlantic Ocean, as itself a gigautic failure, now that he is returning home deondent, than he had when he set out full of hope and confidence in his mission. He may have a cer tain indulgence for it as a melancholy and monotonous impostor. The Atlantic Ocean, Niagara Falls, the American people-they are all, vast delusions, each as indifferent as the others to the majestic personality of Mr. Oscar Wilde.

These are all painfully blunt observations and savor strongly of that "dreadful personality' which so grieved Mr. Wilde in the American press We are afraid he will be dissatisfied with his home when he gets back to it, and will find existence there as "utterly dreary" as it was here. A prophet and an apostle cannot be said to be greatly honored in his own country when the news of his return prompts the press of the land to call him such unpleasant names as " creature," " weak and soft, a " woman spoiled," and a " melancholy and monotoneus impostor." That is not exactly receiving a man with open arms. It comes nearer to the "fervid reception" with a basin of hot water which Artemus Ward's wife once extended to him, on his return from a lecturing tour.

Another of the attractive series of TRIBUNE 'Novel" Extras is assued this morning. It is a reprint from the semi-weekly and weekly editions of THE TRIBUNE, and will be a source of entertainnent for all lovers of wholesome and animated fiction. The title is "Dorothy, A Story of Waiting," and the story has all the strong characteristics of the author of "In a Minor Key." Novel Extra No. 25 will be sent postpaid to any address on the receipt of 10 cents.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke is to give, beginning next week, a series of six Wednesday evening lectures on "The History of the Anti-Slavery Conlist in the United States," in the Church of the

The death is announced in London of John Blockey, the composer of many popular melodies, and best known, perhaps, by his setting to music of Tennyson's poem, "The Brook." He was eighty-

The Dowager Lady Crawford now occupies at Florence the historic Valla Palmieri, where Boccaccio wrote his "Decameron." Not far distant from there lived for many years the widow of Walter Savage Landor, and after her her granddaughter, who has just been married to Count Paul de Tu-

To-morrow, it is expected, the commision to select a model for the statue of Garfield to be erected at Columbus, Ohio, will make a chaice from among the models submitted. The list of competitors includes Preston Powers, Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, Ross Adams, Charles Nielaus, L. T. Rebisso, Wilson Macdenaid, and nearly a dozen

Lord Rosebery's Christmas gift to the tenants or his Mentmore estates was the remission of 15 per ent of their half-yearly tent. He had done the same for six years previously. He also gave every pottager in the viilages on his estates six hundred weight of coal, and a joint of beef, of weight pro-portioned to the size of the family. A few days ago Governor Butler, of Massachusetts,

was talking with the editor of a paper that had persistently and bitterly opposed him. Said the ex-widow: "Sir, we have 'met on many a bloody field,' but I believe you never called me a fool in your paper, did you?" "No, General, I never did."
"All right, then: it you never called me a foct, I don't care about the rest.

After the Commune, the late M. Lachaud, the famous French criminal lawyer, who was a great tavorite of Napoleon III., went to Rochefort's cell at Versailles, and railed furiously at him. "You are the fellow," he cried, "who prevented me from being Minister of Justice. Your infernal little red paraphlet apset the Empire and everything Impe-rial, just as I was beginning to profit by my adhe-

The late Uharles Cossage, of Chicago, was for many years one of the leading dry-goods dealers in that city. His store was well known by the two big iron lions that stood just outside the main outrance. These were lost, with the store and stock, in the great fire, and were not replaced when the walked in and inquired "the way to Gossage's."
She had been hunting for the flons all over the city,
but in vain. Mr. tiessage at once ordered new
ones to be made and set up in front of the new store.

Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordesux, whose death was announced the other day, once narrowly escaped from being buried alive. It was when he was a young man. During serious illness his body suddenly assumed all the aspects of death. He was rigid, breathiers, and his heart had ceased to beat. The doctors prenounced him dead, he was placed in a coffin, and every preparation was made for his burial. Yet all the time he was perfectly conscious of everything that was going on. At the last moment, just as the lid of the coffin was being put moment, just as the lid of the cofin was being put in place for the last time, the awfur mental agony broke the bonds of muscular inertitude, and he rose to a sitting posture, to the astonishment and horror of the attendants. Afterward he made a plea. powerful with personal conviction, in the Senate for a law against rapid burials.

A few days before Gambetta's death a Paris journal politically opposed to him set spies to watch about his louse night and day, to ascertain if possible his condition. One evening the journal announced, in displayed type, that " One of our staft went this morning to Ville d'Avray, where he passed the whole day. He could see M. Gambetta standing in the veranda of his house. He was able to remain there some minutes, owing to the exceptional mildness of the day. His face gave evidence of a very great state of weakness. Some evidence of a very great state of weakness. Some of his friends surrounded him. He answered only by nods." Commenting upon this system of reconneitring about a sick man's house with telescopes and ear-brumpets, some of the London papers sadly remark that "the European press is decidedly becoming Americanized."

GENERAL NOTES.

The trial of the famous Belt libel suit, just ended in London, involved, according to a statement of the judge, the production of 62 exhibits, 129 busts and drawings, 143 witnesses and depositions, 1,517 pages of closely written notes, 64 days of counsel's speeches, 3212 days of evidence, and 93 cases to treat upon-each one a cause in itself; the whole being nothing less than an investigation of ten years of the plaintin's life.

The good people of Neponset, Mass., have liscovered that what they had supposed for several weeks to be the ghost of some pirate king flitting about the Pirate's Cove" is only unother seeker after th treasure which tradition says some rascally rover of the deep long ago secreted on that spot. For many years deep long ago secreted on that spot. For many year, periodical scatches have been made by fortune-hunters with more time than sense at their disposal, but the prescue of some evil spirit or the absence of the treasure has hitherto cheated them of their reward; the latest adventurer will probably not be the last.

Those who in years past have found Rand and McNally's Business Atlas a clear, accurate and convenient guide, will be glad to hear that a revised and enlarged edition has been issued and may be obtained by addressing A. A. Grant, General Eastern Agent, at No. 14 Park-place. Every map is rendered completely use ul by a reference index which enables the eye to fall at once upon the place sought. The same firm is now issa-ing in completer form its well-known Indexed Atlas of the World. Historical and Descriptive, containing, be-sides the plates, a vast array of statistics and general

The enormous multiplication of rabbits in New-Zealand has caused such destruction to the crops that the Colonial Government has asked the Government of India to send outfor acclimatization a number of mongooses, animals chiefly distinguished for their disposition and ability to destroy the particular pests from which New-Zenjand is suffering. So argent is the necessity for a war of extermination that it has not been thought worth while to consider whether an exchange of rabbits for mongooses will not be jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. The mongooses meanwhile are being ol-lected from various parts of Bengal and carefully kept in the Zoological Gardens at Calcutta, whence, as soon as a hundred couples have been gathered, they will be in the Zoological Gardens at Calcutta, whence, as soon as a hundred couples have been gathered, they will be sent to their new home. Hitherto the procreative powers of the New-Zeulsud rabbit have been more than a match for the ingenuity employed against it, and it remains to

be seen whether the tra Last Thursday morning the original of two

Last Thursday morning the original of two pictures in the Landy series representing Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man, died in Cincinnati. Ezekiel Walker, who sat for "The lean and allppered pantaloon" and the "Last scene of all," was one of Cincinnati's eccentric characters. He had lived for twenty-two years in an eight-by-ten room on the fourth floor of a tenement. His shrunken form was, a familiar sight on the streets and in the Public Library, where he daily pored over volumes as musty as himself. At one time he was rich, but went security for a friend and lost everything. A lawsuit to which he was a party was compromised by his acceptance of an annuity of \$2 a week, and on that pittance he had lived for many years and actually saved \$100 to be buried with. He was greatly averse to notoriety, and once expressed the wish that he might "dry up and blow away," and thus save his poor body from the morbid currosity which he well know his death would kindle. He refused to go to a comfortable bed in a heaptal and died on the heap of rags on which he had long slept.

As the telegraph has already announced, the

As the telegraph has already announced, the year closed in San Francisco with a snow-storm—a pue-nomenon as surprising to the people of that city as any-thing short of the dissolution of the universe could have been. A few flakes of snow fell in San Francisco in 1837, in 1854 and in 1867, but an accumulation of snow account unheard of and undreamt of. When the was unknown, unheard of and undreamt of. When the people realized what the soft white stuff really was, the fun began, and the entire population went mad on the subject of snow-balling. Such a day for street gamins will probably never come again, but they were scarcely more uproarious than the gray-headed pioneers. A confor cab-drivers and others who were unable to retailate, and as a matter of course it was an uncommonly coid day for the Chinese. As soon as the fun began the air grew dark with vanishing pig-tails, whose owners kept a strict seclusion during the rest of the day. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after falling for five hours, the snow turned to ram, and soon the play was over,

An astonishing trial has just ended in St. Petersburg-the trial of a boy of thirteen for the mu Petersburg—the trial of a boy of thirteen for the murder of his father—and its most astonishing feature was the boy's testimony. He confessed his guilt, but maintained an appearance of complete indifference during the pro-ceedings, and when asked what motives had induced him to commit the crime, simply said: " My father pre vented me from continuing my studies, and making for myself a brilliant career. He also would not allow me to read novels, and that is why I resolved to get rid of such a rough, uncultured father." " How was the crime mnitted I" asked the President. "One night when my mother was out of town I crept out of bed and went my mother was out of town I crept out of bed and went to the kitchen for a hatchet. On my way there I said to myself: 'My God! What am I about to do!' But then I thought 'Is there a God! Who can prove it!' So I took the hatchet and went into my father's room. He did not move, but I opened the window to make sure that he was asleep, and then I struck him a blow on the head with the hatchet. He sprang up and cried 'help!' but fell back immediately on the ground. Then I took the hatchet back to the kitchen, dressed myself and went out. In the morning when I came back they told me my father was dead. I know I have done wrong, but it can't be hetped."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The flercest free-trade paper in the country is The Vicksburg Herald. It threatens all manner of dreadful things if the "tariff iniquity" is not reformed. But as Mississippi is one of the most backward States in the Union in the establishment of manufactories and in general progress, it will probably not be taken as a cri-terion for the adjustment of the commercial policy of the Nation.

One of the anomalies in the representative system of Rhode Island is pointed out by The Providence Press. In the State Senate, Block Island and Providence have exactly the same voting power, and yet the latter tax four hundred times larger than the former. But the growin of the city shows that a nice adjustment of polit-ical powers is not always necessary to good govern-

Solon Chase has evidently grown discouraged over the prospects of Greenbackism. He takes a doieful view of the situation in the latest issue of Them Steers. The Greenback party," he says, "has 'clasped hands' with Bourbon Democracy in the North and with earpet hag Republicanism in the South until in the judgment of most all the people of the country it has found the sleep that knows no wakips." In Maine, Greenbackism has doubtless gone to seed, but in the West it is showing some signs of renewed life.

Congressman Blackburn announces that he is opposed to the Civil Service bill. He regards it as a eaningless frand and a worthless attempt at reform. views on the subject, it being taken for granted that he was a statesman who believed in the old Democratic doctrine of "the spoils for the viotor." But as the drift of his party is so evidently against the Civil Service measure, Mr. Blackburn doubtless wasts to less it be known that he is I e-ping up with the procession. Previous to the last campaign the Demo-

erats and Greenbackers in Iowa worked together harconjously. They peoled their issues and made common ever, have become so elated over their victories of inst November that they believe themselves strong enough to get along without their allies, and they have accordingly refused all overtures coming from the Greenbackers. Each party is organizing its forces and preparing for this year's compaign. They promise to make the canvass the fiveliest one lows ever witnessed.

chair of Massachusetts are not much disturbed over the marca' nests Governor Butler claims to have discovered. good thing now and then but at the close of the year he expects to see matters going on pretty much as they have done in the past. Ex-Governor Rice thought that the new Governor had sacrificed trath in order to make a sensational document. As ex-Governor Talbot is the chairman of the Board of Health, Lunsey and Charity, high Butler criticised so severely, he does no link it good taste for him to express an opicion

There is a suspicion in Ohio that the polities of that State are attracting too much attention in Washington. The frequent attempts to map out the political situation, to forecast the future and to make up a ticket for both parties is not received with very good grace, among the Republicans especially. The Columbus Journal thinks that more important than arranging mee programmes is it for the party to harmonize its differences and close up the gaps in its ranks. Personal proferences and close up the caps in the ranks. Foreship per erences and animosity, it says, must not be allowed to interfere with this ob-ject. It tells the Washington propets, therefore, that "instead of posing before the Nation and sounding keynotes, and leading public opinion as they imagine they are doing, they would succeed better if they would into their faces and thoughts toward the people and draw their inspiration where they get their votes."

PUBLIC OPINION.

HOW TENNESSEE CAN EVEN UP.

Prom The Mamphia Assignable (Ind. Dem.)

As Mr. Toots would say, it is of no consequence if Polk did get away with the matter of \$600,000 or more. This Legislature can take it out of the bond-holders. They have no friends. Make the figures 40-2 and save something for the next customer in the treasure? soffice.

THROWING OUT A FEELER. THROWING OUT A FEELER.

Prom The Troy Times (Rep.)

The report telegraphed to The Troy Times specially list Friday that the President was about to make several important changes in the Federal effices at New-York, including the Collectorship of the Port and the District Autornevelly, naturally causes a great deal of comment in political circles. There are some who profess to believe that the President will not dare to take such a step, and prophesy that, if he does, determined and successivil resistance will be encountered by his nominees in the Senate. But what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. President Garfield exercised the power of removal and also the power of appointment with nationishing and even arbitrary freedom. Why should not his successor enjoy the same privilege that perhaps President Arthur is not confemplating any extensive changes. The rumor concerning his intentions may be nothing more than the outcome of a scare.

THE NECESSITY FOR TARIFF REVISION.

THE NECESSITY FOR TARIPF REVISION.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

The Tariff must and will be revised. If not done by the present Congress it will be done by the next. What pretectionists can expect from a Democratic House, the majority of whose members believe they were elected upon the Tariff for revenue issue, they should pretty fully understand. Certainly they cannot expect any other than a Revenue Tariff. The Schate's Tariff is very much more favorable to their interests than that, and very probably could be adopted at the present session, late as it is. It is, on the contrary, commonly conceded that there is little or no chance for the adoption of the Kones bill. It is a better protective measure than the other; but even Mr. Kasson considers it too radical, and is not disposed to support it. Yet Mr. Kasson is one of the strongest of the advocates of protection in the House. If he objects to its radical increase of duties, what are the generally weak kneed tariff men of the House likely to do f

A TOO FRUITFUL EXAMINATION.

A TOO FRUITFUL EXAMINATION.

From The Cincinnate Enquirer (Dems.)

A. B. Fraser, a United States gauger, recently discharged, was called before Special Agent Somerville and Collector Tart to be examined concerning the alleged violations of the rule which forbids Government officers giving their superiors presents of any cont. The Penny Post thus reports the examination;

Somerville—Du you know of any official receiving presents of cigars, whiskey, or anything else from subordinates!

France—Well, I don't remember. I can't recall any-

-Well, I don't remember. I can't recall any-

dinates!

Fraser-Well, I don't remember now!

Somerville-Try to remember now!

Fraser (after a panse)-Well, yes. I and some others

thing of the kind.

Somerville-Who was it?

Fraser-It was you.

Somerville-Who! me! (bracing back in his chair).

Somerville-Who! me! (bracing back in his chair).

What did you give me!

Fraser-Some whiskey. Don't you remember when

Fraser-Some whiskey.

Fraser-Some whiskey. Don't you remember when you came to a certain rectifying house you said to me that you had not had a drop of good whiskey in the district f When you said that I and John Mitchell and Henry Herman, all gargors, presented you with a gallon of set whiskey.

Somerville (confused)—Y-c-s-i I did receive that. That jug is still in my office, and I don't think there?